Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR

London Others of VHR SUN, 480 West Strand.

lasued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock. Eight Lies in Less Than Two Inches

The Congressional Campaign Committee of the Republican party has issued a pamphilet in a bright red, white and blue cover, adorned with pictures of Lincoln and GEART and bearing in conspicuous type this alleged "Republican Record Made During Nine Months of Congress:"

- "L. A Federal election law.
 "2. A protective tariff law.
- ** 8, filter restored. ** 4. Obstruction knocked out.
- "5. A just pension law.
- ng. Centract labor forbidden.
- "6. An effective eight-hour law. B. The American bog vindicated.
- 0. A uniform bankruptcy law.

- "12. Six new ships for the mavy. "IR Harbor fortifications. Supreme Court relieved.
- 15. Shipping bills

The Springfield Republican points out, with great force and truth, that this alleged record is a deliberate and contemptible attempt to deceive voters.

The list printed above is introduced with the words: "These are among the bills passed." It is true that measures answering more or less closely to the descriptions here given passed both Houses of Congress in some instances, and in others passed only one House; but the object is plainly to mislead ill-informed citizens into the belief that this is a record of actual legislation.

The attempt is impudent. In seven cases out of the fifteen, the Republican committee has labelled as "laws" measures which falled to become laws.

The Federal Elections bill is not a law. No Contract Labor bill became a law; there was merely a slight modification of the law passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The Convict Labor bill failed to become a law. The Eight-hour bill failed to become a law. The Bankruptcy bill failed to become a law. The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court failed to become a law. The two Shipping bills failed to become laws.

The item "Obstruction knocked out" refers merely to the generally tyrannical and arbitrary course of the majority in the House, not to any legislative achievement. The attempt to force a similar policy upon the Senate failed at the last session, and therefore the record might with equal truth be made to read: "4. Obstruction triumphant."

In speaking of this list we raise no question of opinion as to the accuracy of the Repub-Man description of the several measures nor as to their merits. The point is simply in regard to the statement of fact. The intent to deceive is obvious, and it is a piece of business with which any gentleman, whether in politics or not, ought to be heartily ashamed to have his name connected.

Eight lies in fifteen lines make the propertion of fraud and falsehood to truth eight to seven-the old Republican ratio of 18761

The Voter's Prison.

One of the earliest, most characteristic, and mat liberally praised of the odd features of the new electoral law was the establishment of the pretentious soap box as an aid to voting-a pen for the temporary sequestration of the hapless voter. But the police authorities adopted last week for use in November the Hongson model, made partly of wood and of canvas nailed to a wooden frame, This we are to have as a substitute for the soap box. The door is to be of wood, swinging outward, and is to be provided with "a spring to close it easily and naturally." Inside is to be a small shelf supported by two

In knocking out in a single bloodless gound the soap box-the essential feature of the "reform"-the city authorities have thrown wide open the door to difficulties mever contemplated even by the opponents of freak voting. The soap box, despite all its absurdities, had, at least, the merit of stability. It was firm and strong. It afforded a pleasant temporary retreat for idle persons on a cold or rainy election day; it intrenched against molestation the man who wanted to have a game of solitaire, to smoke a quiet cigarette, to adjust his gravat, to count his change, or to read, apart from the gaze of the curious, a private communication. These merits, small in themselves, and insignificant when considered in contrast to the amount of unnecessary annoyance, hardship, and perplexity occasigned by the introduction of the "soen box." are not to be found in the Hoposon method, excellent as it is mechanically.

The soap box could be kept standing; the canvas booth on the wooden frame is dependent for its uprightness upon, so to speak, the perpendicularity of the citizens inside. If one swerves either to the right or left, over go all the boxes and over go those inside of them. A strong draught of wind would probably have the same effect; a drunken man would inevitably.

All this is uncommonly rough upon the hapless and uncomplaining voter for whom the reformers seem to have no compassion. The new law makes it difficult enough, to vote without the added danger of personal injury to the elector. Even the most ardent reformer himself, intent upon the regeneration of humanity, by voting a ticket made up exclusively of men who parted their names in the middle, would approach with some misgiving the canvas box when he came to realize that some unrighteous person, if intoxicated, enraged, or maliciously inclined, might, by veering to one side, literally knock him off his feet. Another peculiarity of the new law which is carried out under the Hongson apparatus is that in order for a man to vote must, while preparing his ballot, show his shins or calves, the booth having an opening exactly two feet from the ground, in order that the occupant can be seen by those outside. While, therefore, the telltale face, the manly bosom, the brawny arms and broad shoulders of the citizen are hidden from the game of all the curious in the polling place, his shins must still be seen, and by this method of the reformers any doubt which might previously have existed of his honesty or intelligence would be at

It is abhorrent to the notions of Ameri can voters that a man, in order to cast a freeman's ballot, must be locked in canvas pen or bag, but a more practical objection is to be found in the fact that some malicious voter, intent on delaying for purpres of party advantage his fellow citizens, may shut the swinging door "with spring," and thus disfranchise all those waiting for the use of the booth, and while secure from attack himself, may sit within the canvas how from the hour of sunries to sunset, and smoke, ruminate, or snoops. It is true that if the premises parmit the use of 1 Heform Club or at tariff reform pownows.

once dispelled.

derrick he might be drawn out from the top, and if that wouldn't do, a rope could be tied around either of his feet so that he could be dragged out from the lower aperture, prowided his circumference was not more than two feet. If it were, the only way to get rid of him would be to blow up the box. But worse even than this, in its unfortunate results, is the danger to a voter unintentionally locking himself in the canvas pen. In that case, although having his chosen official ticket in hand, he could not get out, unless by cutting a passage through the canvas, after the fashion of EDMUND DANTES. This would introduce a stirring and sensational element in the dull and dreary business of voting, and each elector, in addition to his pasters and official ballots, might be provided by the inspectors with a knife, a coll of rope, a compass, spade, hourglass, and a pair of roller skates. Bad as was the soap box, it was better than this; but the authorities have ordained that this contrivance is what is to be used, and the law-abiding and good-natured citizens of

New York have no alternative. Some day or other the notion will penetrate the heads of reformers that in politics, as well as elsewhere, the easiest way is generally the best, and that the multiplication of restrictions upon voting is about the poorest way to improve the standard of the franchise and of citizenship.

Col. Shepard's Big Job.

Mr. HENRY DAY, one of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary, expresses indignation at Col. SHEPARD's efforts to drive Prof. BRIGGS from the faculty of that institution as a pestilent heretic. He wants to know by what authority the Colonel passes such a judgment on any man of Prof. BRIGOS'S distinction.

It is a pertinent question, for if the Colonel had the authority he would have his hands full of business as a heresy hunter. Prof. Briggs represents in his general theological views the open or secret opinions of a great part of the Presbyterian ministry. If he is a heretic and should be driven out of the company of the elect, many other Presbyterian ministers and professors must be put under the same condemnation, and with them must go a multitude of laymen, of whom Mr. DAY is one.

But Col. SHEPARD has no authority as a Grand Presbyterian Inquisitor. It is not for him, but for the designated ecclesiastical councils, to determine what heresy is; and if the prevailing Presbyterian sentiment is to be regarded as orthodoxy, the Colonel and not the Professor is the heretic. As the situation now is, who can say what constitutes heresy in the Presbyterian communion? Pending the revision of the Westminster Confession, there is no fixed standard of faith, and anybody can suggest amendments to the old, which has been formally rejected by the great majority of Presbyterians as contrary to their actual In the interval they are believing what they please without fear of heresy hunters like the Colonel.

Hence the Colonel is spending his orthodox zeal in vain. He is of no account in the Church except as a rich man, while Prof. BRIGGS is of great consequence by reason of his learning, his place as a teacher of theology, and the leadership which he undoubtedly possesses. Very many of the Presbyterian ministers received their theological instruction under his potent influence, and they look up to him with veneration. His views are impressed on their minds, and, therefore, must affect the reault reached in the revision demanded by the majority of Presbyterians. No other man has had a larger part in influencing contemporary Presbyterian thought and conviction.

Col. SHEPARD says that Prof. BRIGGS is

poisoning the minds of his divinity pupils, and instances one young man recently graduated from the seminary as an example of the wicked process. The young grandson of the late Rev. Dr. ADAMS, so mean and in the latter respect he differs distinguished in the Presbyterian ministry, from the majority of the Mugwump tribe. the late JAMES BROWN, the far banker who was among the soundest of Presbyterians. It seems that young Mr. Brown had so far imbibed the views of Prof. BRIGGS that there were doubts in the Presbytery about licensing him as a minister. He had read a paper of criticisms of the Bible after the German method of scholarship, and it surprised some of the Presbytery, who were not accustomed to the treatment of revelation in that spirit. But Mr. Brown was licensed, all the same, as he might well have been, for he expressed views current among Presbyterian ministers of this day. Those views leave little of the old reverence for the Scriptures, but they represent the drift of modern Biblical study. If Mr. BROWN is heretical, it will be impossible to supply Presbyterian pulpits and theological schools with the best minds of the denomination, for the new criticism has its strongest hold on such men, and more especially those of the younger generation, who are growing up to occupy the places of the fathers of the Church.

Col. SHEPARD has taken hold of a big tob in undertaking to punish Prof. BRIGGS for not agreeing with him as to the proper theology to teach divinity students. He is stirring up a hornets' nest about his ears.

Henry Cabot Lodge's District.

The Democrats of the Sixth Massachusetts Congress district have selected Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT of the Second district as their candidate against the Hon. HENRY CABOT Longe. Apparently the Sixth district is not rich in available Democratic candidates. "Is there not one man amongst us," asked one of the delegates to the Congress Convention, "that we can nominate? The committee say we have not one. If we haven't, let us go outside." So they did go outside, and nominated Dr. Evenerr, who is master of the Adams Academy at Quincy.

If he consents to run, there will be haleyon and voolferous campaign. We don't know how the working men of Lynn and Cheisea and Malden will vote, but they and every-body else who likes to hear a good speech will be glad to hear Dr. EVERETT. He is one of the most original characters in New England, and the flavor of egcentricity and quaintness in his composition makes him only the more interesting. A son of EDWARD EVERETT, he was a scholar from his cradie. When he was a boy in roundabouts he could repeat the Odes of Honack word for word, and at the American and the English Cambridge he became a distinguished classical scholar He has studied law, theology, and, perhaps, medicine, has been a preacher and a professor, has written spirited books for boys and more than tolerable poetry. He is liked by boys, although they may make a little fun of some of his peculiarities, and boys are pretty good judges of character. But it was not until the spicarance of the Mugwump that Dr. EVERETT made his success as a public speaker. He was the most bitter and earnest of Mugwumps, and at Demoeratic meetings in 1884 he used to bring down the house. Wit, humor, eloquence, and erankiness abounded in these speeches, and the same qualities have been found in

later speeches before the Massachusetts

His courage is not always tempered with discretion, and the of his avowals in regard to free trade has sometimes disconcerted more cautious reformers. But he has qualities which succeed either with a popular or an academic audience. There is never any mistake about his meaning, and he has, as was said of John Quincy Adams, "an unerring instinct for the jugular vein." Fighting is fun for him, and he loves to smite his political opponents hip and thigh. The nervous force, the explosive energy, and the brilliancy of his speeches, and the evident sincerity of his beliefs, however strongly expressed they may be, stir and stimulate his audience. There are few better stump speakers in Massachusetts or anywhere else than this Quincy schoolmaster. A series of joint debates between him and Mr. Longe, who is more adroit and less witty, would be an

Sixth district would greatly relish. The Democrats of the Second district, in which Dr. Evenerr lives, have been counting upon him as their candidate against the distinguished manufacturer of stove polish and relative of the ADAMS family, the Hon. ELI-JAH ADAMS MORSE. Dr. EVERETT'S polish is of another kind, and would be of no use against Mr. Monse. Besides, that versute statesman has made himself solid with the farmers in Toad Hill and Hingham by distributing among them six bags of seeds which his Virgilian predecessor, the Hou. JOHN DAVIS LONG, had falled to scatter. Dr. EVERETT's place of glory is in the Sixth and not in the Second.

It will be strange if Dr. Evenerr refuses to take the chance against Mr. Lodge. He is a Harvard Mugwump, and in the eyes of the Harvard Mugwumps Mr. Lodge has committed the unpardonable sin in becoming a Republican partisan while they hang on to the coat tails of Democracy, not to its satisfaction. Mr. Longe has given up his earlier views on protection and has become a protectionist. So many other public men have shifted from one side to the other of this question that it seems strange to deny Mr. Longe's right to change his mind. The Harvard Mugwumps assert that he is insincere, and that he has altered his opinions to further his political ambition. The same charge was brought against John Quin-CY ADAMS when he went over from the Federalists, the party of his father, to the party of JEFFERSON. The Harvard Mugwumps and Boston Brahmins of those days were Federalists, and they denounced Mr. ADAMS as bitterly as their descendants now denounce Mr. Longe. It is said that even now the tradition that ADAMS was a JUDAS lingers in some of Boston's old families. But it has long been known that he was the last man in the world to revise his opinions for the sake of political advancement. Without comparing Mr. Lodge to Mr. Adams, it is fair to say that the former ought to be allowed to change his economic opinions without having the unfavorable charge of insincerity brought against him. The biographer of Mr. WEB-STER may be allowed to imitate Mr. WEB-

STER in this respect, at least. The Harvard Mugwumps pursue Mr. Longe with a malignity which is calculated to create sympathy for him. At the elections for Overseers of Harvard College last June "the commencement heelers," as Mr. FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE, another Massachusetts Congressman, himself a graduate of that institution, lately called them. defeated Mr. Longe, who was one of the most distinguished members of the Board of Overseers, and deserved a reflection on the ground of his services to the college. He was beaten simply and solely on account of his politics. The men who beat him would do anything to cut off his political career. Dr. Evererr would represent the Harvard Mugwumps better than he would Democracy, but as Mr. Longe is the exponent of the Force bill he ought to be defeated, and we shall cordially applaud any honorable effort to defeat him, even of Mugwump man is the Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, a | making. Dr. EVERETT is bitter, but he isn't

The Candidate that Cannot be Found. One of the shallowest suppositions developed during the last few weeks has been

that any Democrat of prominence or ambition would run as the representative of a Republican - Parsons - County Democracy coalition against the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York. Mr. EDWARD COOPER, Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, and Mr. HAMPDEN ROBB have all been asked to lead the movement, yet the leadership is still vacant.

Although in the election of 1888 Two Says

vigorously supported Mr. Hewrrt, in a canvass practically hopeless, amid the flight of the Mugwumps' calumnious absurdities it always declared its assurance that if the Tammany ticket should be elected our municipal affairs would be conducted not only with the judgment of experience but with the high integrity and service of the public interest desired for a city Government, The results have been to bear out wholly THE SUN'S belief. There is no call to take New York city's affairs from the hands of their present managers. The effort to effect such a change has no solid foundation other than a manœuvre for advantage in politics, and as the present situation is such that no serious contest can be raised against the Democratic candidate for Mayor without providing that the rewards for his defeat shall be largely shared by the Republicans, no Democrat thinks of undertaking the job. Each one of the gentlemen so far approached, and we suppose every other Democrat of sufficient importance to make him called by the searching party of coalitionists, knows that if he runs it would be in opposition to the Democracy of New York city.

The fact is that the refusal to run of the Hon. WILLIAM B. GRACE represented his judgment and no man's is better that the combination of Parsons and Republicans would be a fallure. In the light of that conclusion all the profit possible to their candidate would be what prestige might follow an energetic canvass; and even then the only style of candidate that could read any benefit from it would be a Republican.

If there should be any union except a purely Democratic union to elect a Mayor, the leader of it will most probably have to be a Republican or a parson.

The Kansas City Times pretends to believe, on what it calls "good authority," that the Hon. Constanting Buckles Kilgore's foot is "smail, delicately arched, and aristocratically charat." This may be our esteemed contemporary's idea of humor, but it is of a pretty ow order. The weight of Busnesse's sword and that of Constanting Buckery Kiloons's to d are smong the solid facts of history.

While we believe that nobody ever really loved Parker ATHERE, she has justly and uninterrupt div enjoyed the admiration and respect of all. Honos Tux bus, fully appreciating her character, must defend her against being drawn into the peculiar corruption that affects the speech found in the wild West. Out there the city of Cinnanta." The native Indian tongue faces no better than the Latin. and Mississippi becomes

Mississippa." The Missouri, on its own ground, is "Missoura." And so on the sion of the fête of the Priests of Pallas in Kansas City, the venerated Minerva followed the course of the Mississippi and Missouri, and

ecame "PALLAS ATHENA." JUPITER ANMON, what will the occidental tongue and its obedient types do next! We suppose it will next call PATTI "PATTA,"

We wonder if it was the fascinating editor of our esteemed Utah contemporary, the Logan Journal, who sent this despatch to Denver: "The editor of the Logan Journal is the cause of co siderable excitement. He is almost daily visited by young ladies who think him very handsome and request to be kissed. On Saturday four of the most respectable town girls went into his office to kies him. Should this practice continue the young men of Logan threaten to leave the town in a body."

If the despatch be true, we fear that the body of the fascinating editor is more likely to leave town than the young men of Logan. It won't do to be too fascinating, even in Utah. intellectual diversion which the voters of the

> The Boston Herald flushes with civic pride because "988,078 baths were taken in the publie bathing houses of Boston the past season." This is about two a year for each inhabitantnot a very high average, but promising. Moreover, we are informed that many private houses on the Back Bay and even at the South End now have pathrooms.

> We believe it was Dr. Samuri. Jounson who said "Hell is paved with good intentions"—Rochester Union and Advertiser.
>
> The Doctor made such an assertion, but

there is earlier and better authority for saying that the place has no bottom. A correspondent who gives "Citizen" as his name offers a varied criticism upon the Custom House regulations about the importa-

tion of personal clothing, in which we find the

statement, "A daughter of a rich merchant brought ashore seventy-two (72) trunks packed with foreign dresses and defled the customs authorities to collect a cent of duty." Has any one else ever known of this case of seventy-two trunks, besides our Citizen correspondent? The rise in the price of tobacco gives propriety to the adoption of the Spanish style of offering presents. If a gentleman extends a eigar with the polite invitation that it is "at

firmly refuse it. We must not be too hard on our friends. Our esteemed contemporary, the Birningham Age-Herald, is a little premature in asserting that "New England as a political fact is dead and at rest forever." The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED is a solid and highly alive political fact, and the Hon. JAMES GILLES-PIE BLAIRE is not at rest by a long shot.

the disposition of your Worship," politely but

The P. M. L. shuffles a good while before making the deal.

The attention of the Hon. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON is respectfully called to the fact that 40,000 persons were present at a Democratic mass meeting at Keckuk last Saturday. The Democrats of Iowa seem to be wide awake, even if that State has elected only one Democratic Governor in thirty-five years.

The Republican party is in earnest for civil In the name of the Stuffed Prophet. Rats!

The instructor in physical culture at the Oswego State Normal School has forbidden the young women of that institution to wear the encircling garter. This is sumptuary legislation of the worst kind.

We are pained to record that the Hon. JEREMIAH RUSE were a silk hat and a Prince Albert cost as a part of his outilt while visiting the Illinois State Fair. He should have worn blue or brown overalls and a straw hat of the vintage of 1816. For a bucolic candidate Uncle JERRY is too much of a swell.

The Hon, BENJAMIN HARRISON leaves Cincinnati this morning. He has failed to set

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA. Chosen by the Alliance.

ATLANTA, Oct 3.—The State election smoke has cleared away, and the Farmers' Alliance party has captured the Legislature and, more than all, Gen. Gordon is defeated. He resigned from the Senate in the year 1880, claiming that he could not live on the salary, so the simple hearted farmers of Georgia have concinded not to make him suffer twice in the same way. He must seek righer fields and grequer phatures. Menatorial candidates are jumping up everywhere. Men who have been credited with brams are willing to write themselves " jassacks " to please this wild horde

of men who are swearing by Macune's Sub-Treas-try scheme, all the time admitting they know nothing whatever about it. They massed forces and captured the Legislature, where they propose to blow the horn at sun up and call in the hands for a day's work. Trey piedged their constituents to have but one short session in two years, and to time the workers so that the dear people's money will not be wasted under Alliance overseers. They first propose to pass a law breaking up the common school system, which educates black and white aute. They are in favor of making white men's taxes pay the schooling of white children, and leave the darkies to the tender mercies of his colored brethren. They will, therefore, begin the reform with the maddest set of constituents behind them ever known in this country. They easoled the darky into the belief that the Sub-Treasury stood for a great big barn full of money, and they had only to elect the faithful Alliance man, who would then proceed to tap the vaults and the silver dollars would flow.

The first tap, instead, puts the negro beyond the reach of a week's schooling in the year. Look out for a how!! Georgia was never threatened with such a deluge of figuorance before! Many of these Legislators cannot spell or write the English language or any other language. The less the candidate knew, the better they considered him, so they will either fall an easy prey to the skiful few who form the small minority, or we will have an expost of ignorance that will disgrace the State. They have one definite idea however, namely, to vote against Gordon. He has tried all plans. He tickled and he flattered, then he rebuked and threat ened, but all to no purpose.

Chances to Philadelphia. From the advertising columns of the Philadelphia Press.

A very desirable young ladies' boot. Wanted to Exchange—tood Southern timber land for a good set of merry go-rounds Wanted a half grown girl.

A good opportunity is offered to a mechanical man tiood ladies' and gents' cast off clothing bought.

Pureign Notes of Real Interest. Canton exported last year 80,000 pounds of human

There are 100,000 children with impediments of speech in the German schools. The defectiveness of speech in most cases becomes first perceptible in the second The opening of a unique theatre in Paris will take place shorty. Every play in the new house will be exclusively pastoment and will be parrounded, it is ex-

pested, only by deaf mutes the the first evening a drama written by a deaf mute, and satisfied "Love and Death." will be produced for the 'rat time. The stockholders in the Kiffel tower enterprise are facility bite just now in consequence of the stead; diminution of their receipts. In the season now closing 860,000 frames were taken in. The cost of keeping the tower open was \$20,000 frames more were spent for repairs. Next season the small profit of this year will be wiped out, it is expected, and a con-siderable deficit will appear in pince of it. In siew of this probability for the frame were reserved for fature use from the profits of the Kahilithon year.

Marshal MacMahon is still on his senate Le Porset, completing his marsh the used members. He will not return to Paris this work is done from title page to done. The members begin with the single of a given and incinds records of the author's experience to the Crimean war, the finital war the war of lette and in the Presidential chair a few of Marchai MacMahon's most hithmate friends have suppred the privilege of imseming to his reading of ments of she index pages of his north. For she sent of the earliers world the Marshall has been an appropriate, took as a senter of the manual will be printed one good, for the four children, one for historif, and one for his wire.

A thorough reform of the Processo excient of taxation has been granted by finance Missier Missier Missier and will be submitted about to the Processo Membridge The principal ideas of this reform are the comer estimate of the incomes of taxpayers, the bearier teaction of funded forming to comparison with sainties or wages, and the extension of the inheritance to so children, parents, each the widow or widower. Herr Miguel also purposes i introduce several quite new accretible numeracing the number of children and other dependents in east insuperoid with a view to lightening the burdens of fathers of large families. The income lat will decrease possively from incomes of St. 200 Government. THE CITY HALL PREACHER.

Beath of the Rev. Henry D. Kimball-Ris Charitable and Ministerial Work. The Rev. Henry Delake Kimball died on Sunday at his residence, 409 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn For many years he was a familian figure on the top of the City Hall steps in this city, where he preached, rain or shine, in short, sharp sentences calculated to arrest and hold the attention of passing sinners. It was his belief that if the people would not go to church then the church ought to go to the people. Once a year, usually at Christmas or on New Year's Day, he distributed bread, soup, and other nourishing food near one of the ferries on South street, the Roosevelt ferry frequently, to crowds of men, women, and children. t was commonly supposed that he was quite wealthy. He obtained the money for his bone-factions, however, from well-to-do citizens, for reveral years has there has been preaching from the City Hall steps, and it was supposed by many that the tall man in black gown and a tall hat was Mr. Kimball, Mr. Kimball was unable to preach for several years past, owing to a paralytic shock brought on, it is believed, by his exposure and hard work in behalf of the foor. The immediate cause of death was anoplexy following paralysis.

In his work he was atted by his wife and son and two daughters, who survive him. He was the son of the Rev. Filsha Kimball, who lived at Augusta. One-dia country, where Mr. Kimball was bern in 1822. He was graduated from Yale College in 1853, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1852, While he was the pastor of a haptist church in Boston in 1860 he was pominent as an Abolitionist. A few years afterward he was pastor of a church in West Fifty-first street, New York, and became prominent in advocating a union of all Christian murches. He founded a newspaper to push the idea and called it the Church on Brooklyn Heights, at which in arly every Protestant of misefurts was the calling of two conventions in the Referred Church on Brooklyn Heights, at which in arly every Protestant of misefurts was the calling of two conventions in the Referred Church on Brooklyn Heights, at which is all down by Mr. Kimbail. wealthy. He obtained the money for his bene-

AND AGAIN IT RAINED.

Third Annual Postponement of the Uniformed Battallon's Parade.

There was no para le vesterday by the Uniormed Battalion of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, but it was not because the police refused to give them a permit. The Police Board left th's matter entirely with Inspector Byrnes, and he promptly issued a permit for the parade and sent a police escort to accompany the battalion. Sixty-six years ago yesterday the present Se enth Regiment was organized, and it was in honor of the anniversary day the veterans proposed to have their parade. They assembled about seventy-five strong in fatigue uniform at the Old Guard armory yesterday afternoon and began to prepare for the parade in the mud. Lieuts-Col. E. G. Arthur was in command and Caplas band, the officers of the Old Guard, and anuber of the war velerans of the Seventh Regiment were on hand to march with them. The Old Guard was represented by Mayer G. W. Melean, Capt. R. S. Ransom, Lieut. E. B. Woodward, Lieut. G. H. Wyatt. Capt. W. H. White, Lieut. I. F. Barry, Lieut. James F. Wenman, Adjutant Isaac E. Hoaglaid, and Capt. Moore. The battalion was formed in the Old Guard armory, and a vote was taken on the question whether or no there should be a parade in the rain. The parade was postponed by an overwhelming majority. This is the third consecutive year that it has rained on anniversary day. The active and cottred members of the Seventh celebrated the day last evening at the Pluza Hotel. About 300 men sat down to dinner. Representatives from erack organizations in New Jersey and Massachusetts were present. strong in fatigue uniform at the Old Guard

CAUTION TO THE GRAND JURY.

It is Wiser to Take Advice Upon the Legal

The Grand Jury for the October term of the General Sessions was sworn in yesterday before Judge Cowing. Andrew Little, type founder, of 65 Beekman street, was appointed foreman. Judge Cowing, in his charge to the Grand Jury, said that he congratulated the community that there were but sixty-five prisoners in the Tombs.

About the disregarding of the legal advice of Recorder Smyth and District Attorney Fellows by a majority of the September Grand Jury, in the matter of indicting members of the Beari of Waking Delegates, Judge Cowing said that the law makes the Court and the District Attorney the proper legal advisers of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury of course, can find an indictment against their advice, and, in fact, the frand Jury have the physical power to indict on no evidence at all. But a grand jury who does this violates, his oathani brings discredit upon the administration of justice. The Grand Jury is a tribunal of the highest power in this community. No man is so high or so low as to be beyond its each. It is, therefore, a power to be carerised with the greatest caution. The finding of an indictment without sufficient evidence is an injustice to the indicted person, upon whom an undeserved st gam is put which even an acquital can not wipe out entirely. by a majority of the September Grand Jury

quittal can not wipe out entirely. AN UNPOPULAR APPOINTMENT,

New York Hungarians Criticise the Consu

The Hungarians of this city are much disturbed over the reappointment of Joseph Black as Consul at Buda-Pesth, They say he will not be recognized by Hungarian society in that city, and that it is not improbable that the Hungarian Government will ask to have

him recalled. Mr. Black was originally appointed by President Cleveland. He weste a letter in 1888 in which he advised his countrymen the is a native of Hungary) to emigrate to the United States, and pictured life in this country in States, and pictured life in this country in researe hues, in glaring contrast with the condition of things in Humanry. He said in his letter that workmen in Humanry received only 20 and 40 cents a day that they went barefooted sometimes, and got meat to cat only on rare of castons.

The authorities at Buda-Pesth objected to Mr. Hand's letter, and the papers of that city and Viorna urned his read, the was reserved of his office by Secretary Bayard in January, 1889.

an examination of a handful and found that half of them were ende of white metal with a silver plating that hall come off in spots.

Ambreta was passed on to the money changer's study and handed up his fram a timility. Frank Sauly quickly tested to money and found tweety frames counterfeit. He came out of his cage after the Italian, who can down stairs into Harney Fighin's luggage from. Skully and his assistant, from amin Joseph fill west Ambreda and found him grandling behind a pile of runks. He dropped on his knees and entreated Skully and Jesoph not to accept him declaring than he didn't know the cold was bad and that he impocently accept of it in chains for money he paid out at Havis. He was allowed to go and the bad money was destroyed.

Cot, Garter Discharged From Arrest.

Justice Culien of the Supreme Court has de elded that the recent arrest of Col. Edward F Gay or of the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Brooklyn on an attachment for falling to account as trusted for an estate was illegal and he ordered his discharge. Col. Gaylor was arrested a few nights ago by a depuly sheriff which he way from the armor, where he had be a steading to his military duties in the toller and I do not mean to hold that me attendance for military duty which upon se then 18 of the Military purpose constitues an attendance for military duty which upon se then 18 of the Military duty which upon se then 18 of the Military duty which upon see that the first arrest under civil process. But I think that the purpose for which I appears by the evidence that he are least was military duty mirly within the meaning of the code and that hence he was justified. rested a few nights ago by a deputy shoriff

Was the I bief dustier's Whip Significate Judge Daly of the Common Pleas has on trial before h m a suit to which Acaius L. Palmer Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the prov nee of New Bronewick, Canada, suce the Great Western Insurance Company for \$48,000 deninges for the loss of the vessel brother's Pri is and cargo who was lost two days out from Clonfuscos. The defence is that the vessel was spittled. This is desired by the plaintiff W. W. (nodired represents the plaintiff Tredwell Cleveland the delendant. The case will occupy occurs days.

SOME GOSSIP PROM ALBANY.

Boy, Hill and the Fairs-Vedder and Erwin In Great Luck,

speeches at fairs for the year. "I remember." he continued, "attending one a few years ago which was as funny as a good farce. There was a distinguished company present to enjoy the performance, among the number being Vice-President Morton and ex-Judge Henry Hilton. We were taken in barouches through the village, thence to the fair grounds, and finally were escorted up to a platform. The President of the agricultural society which gave the fair had rather fussily managed this procession, and we soon saw that he was to furnish us with more entertainment. Instead of introducing the speakers as is usual, with a brief address, he himself made a half an hour's speech on agriculture, past and present. I thought he never would stop, and, when he did. I concluded I would guy him a little. I congratulated the crowd present that they had had the pleasure of listening to such a brilliant address, and that it was with pain that I had heard the orator winding up his speech, as all my time and relieve me of the necessity of saying anything. The crowd saw that I was chaffing the President, but I was unsuccessful in impressing the man at whom my remarks were aimed. He took what I said as genuine, and smiled and smiled as though highly and smiled and smiled as though highly pleased. Nor was that the last we had to endure from him. When the speechmaking ended Mr. Morton and miself were requested to get into separate carriages and were tood that there was to be a race between the drivers of these carriages around the race track. Each carriage was drawn by two spirited horses. I remonstrated, not wishing to take part in such an exhibition, but the President of the society insisted upon Mr. Morton and misself getting into the carriages, saying that the race had been widely advertised and that the people would be disappointed if it did not take place. At last, to end the take, I consented, and, getting into one of the carriages, told the driver that we must win that race or I would kill him. Mr. Morton climbed into the other carriage, and away we went around the track. Neither of us was prepared for such a task, and consequently did not enjoy the shower of gravel stones which pelted us all around the track. The only consolation was that my team won. But that did not end our day of enjoyment in company with the President of the fair. After the races Mr. Morton Judge Hilton, and myself we're taken by the Ireadent to a small hole in the thiage, where dinner had been provided for us. The dinner was the most execusible one I ever tasted. When it was nearly done with I said to the President was evidently pleased, and believed that I was sincere. His face beamed with satisfation. Then looking at Mr. Morton, Judge Hilton, and myself, he said: "Confidentially, Governor, there was such a lot of us that I managed to get the dinner for 40 cents a plate." pleased. Nor was that the last we had to en-

Commodore Perry Vedder and George Zerubbabel Erwin are in luck. The news of their good fortune has been given to the world by William F. Sheenan, who, to his great surprise, found Senator Vedder and Senator Erwin taking lunch at his own table in the afe of the Iroquois flotel in Buffalo last week. "Why where are you fellows going?" Inquired Mr. Sheehan in much astenishment. "Erwin and I own twenty-three acres of land in Chicago," replied Mr. Vedder with a complacent air. "and the damn foots out there have put their Fair on it. We are going West to make them take it off." It has been well known for months that Senators Erwin and Vedder secured an option on some land at Chicago while the World's Fair controversy was razing at Albany last winter. Senator Vedder's statement shows that he and Senator Erwin had a prophetic vision where the Fair buildings would be placed in Chicago. The friends of both gentlemen say that they have made a large amount of money by holding the option on the land. found Senator Vedder and Senator Erwin tak-

There is only one lively Republican candidate for United States Senator, and his name is J. Sloat Fassett. But there is one coming member of the Legislature who holds an adwerse opinion as to Sonator Fassett's eligi-bility. This coming member is James William Husterl, who, when asked if Fassett is eligible, said: "Every member of the legislature who votes for Fassett will commit perjury."

The Democrats of the Congress district which has within its boundaries the counties of Ulster, Delaware, and Green, are thinking of dister Delaware, and Green, are thinking of noninating Senator John J. Linson, the author of the General Registration law, for Congress in that district. The district has sent a Republican to Washington the past three years, but now the Democrats think they can carry it with a strong a candidate as they think Senator Linson would make.

To Keep Out Morman Immigrants,

Miss Inez Coultre, a missionary who has een working among the Mormons in Salt Lake City, has written a letter to Gen. O'Beirne of the Barge Office with the object of helping him to secure legislation to keep out immi-grant converts to Mormonism. Miss Coultre grant converts to Mormonism. Miss Confire says that sile knows from personal experience acong the foreign proselytes that "base allurements are used to induce them to come to that. They are told that that is a verifable land flowing with milk and honey, and that there they may live in ease and almost laxury. In any of the Mormon settlements you will find families crowded into miserable little globe huts lacking the barest comforts of life. They burn sage brish for fuel, and subsist principally on the which they dry and keep for food during winter."

Gen, Pryor's First Case a Railroad Case. The first case to come before Judge Roger A. Pryor for trial was a suit by Sarah B. Brush and other executors of the Erush estate to and other executors of the prices essate to recover about \$50,000 from the Manhattan Raiway and Metropolitan Elevated halload Companies for damages to the property at For-ty-sixth street and Sixth avenue and 115th street and Eighth avenue.

Mr. Frewen's Idea of a Silver Market. From the London Pinancial News.

Mr. Frewen's Idea of a Silver Market.

Mound of the Sorteany of State sales, the base of Sorten He vass of Washington, it is nearly of the base of the Country.

Lot Mr. Frewen's Idea of the very satisfactory of the Country of State of Silver market prospect in India the reduced town the sales of the Sorten Market Base of the Sorten Market Base of the North Market Base of the Sorten Market Base of the Sort

New Original Package Point.

New Original Package Point.

Press the Philippers Intersect.

TOPERS. Oct. 2 - Arguments in the Rahrer habons despise ones which is the first test made of the Wile's Original Package law were concluded yesterial. The patitioners attorneys arguest against the constitutionality of the new law, and made the point that if the ittie Provide the point that if the ittie Provide try law sas patoners as of a as desires in original inchages were overfact before the constitution of the Wile's bill cannot make the Staticker in the Wile's bill cannot make the Staticker in original packages as a little with the first a so as a. Although no ormal order in wear extremed by either fodged state or funder Philips who listened to the arguments. John rait ally admitted their tended to the arguments. John rait ally admitted the results and it account that even if the Court desides the new law cognitional trains to be accided in the light light of the provided of the arguments.

Mars.

I wrote some footiet verses once On love, I have py chur! The metric makes me shudder and. I sout them to a giri

I know that girl, and if I should, like Nyron. wake some day To and Fame written on my beuw. She d give those thes ampy By now I have to match surself

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING AROUT. A cockney who has come here with the members of the Iron and Steel Institute is already murmuring about the boastfulness of some of ALBANY, Oct. 6. - "One sometimes has the Americans whom he has met, and who will amusing experiences at these rural fairs," said not give him time to tell about himself. He Gov. Hill a few days ago apropos of the cirsays, in his exaggerating war, that their brag cumstance that he had just finished bis says, in his exasgrerating way, that their brag often runs thus: "I belong to a high-toned club." I'm going to erect a new mansion." I'm a regular buster. I have the biggest established. I'm going out in my sent." I'm worth a mint of money. I run the machine." I'm sorth a mint of money. I run the machine." I'm asprinter of the real style. "I take dimere with a lot of swells teaught." I've infinence with the editors." I'm negotiating for a place on the Hudson. I know the Prince of Wales. "I oberate in Wall street on a heavy scale." &c. Now there may be living Americans who indulse in bragging at times but the cockiney from London who has found here such braggaris as he satirges had better keep his weather eye on the lookout for bunco steerers.

steerers. A Vermonter who spent last Sunday in this city, and who desired to study linguistics for a day, found that it would cost him very little trouble to hear sermons in twelve languages outs de of his native American vernacular. 'He concluded to enjoy Hebrew in the forencon, concluded to enjoy Hebrew in the forencen, Bohemian in the afternoon, and Platt-Deutsche in the evening, while he would take his breaktalt at an Italian eating house, his diener at a scanish possada his support at a French restaurant, and afterward spend a couple of hours in strolling through the polygiot streets on the east side. In this way he passe is a profitable Sunday from morning till at inight, but found that he had as yet learned but very little of the multiplex glottology of New York. He has made up his mind to spend next Sunday here, and get a few more lessons in the lings of our other races, including the Chinese, the Celife the Swedisu, and the Kentuckan. Afterward he hopes to return to Vermont and hear the voice of his Green Mountain mother.

"There is more progress in Mexico at this time than there has been at any other time since she wen her independence." The speaker was a Mexican merchant in the rotunds of the Astor House. "British capitalists," he added. "have invested millions of pounds in Mexico "have invested millions of pounds in Mexico within the past two or the eyears. They are developing the natural resources of our country, including its mines; they are promoting the growth of railroads; they are buying lands upon which they can raise our special products for service in the European and American markets; they are establishing industries that are new in Mexico; and there is hope that thus, in course of time, our country's prosperity will be raised in a way that will be advantageous to it and bring about a change in the habits of its people. The strife of other years is allayed, and Mexico enjoys peace under a requisitional of the product of the country wonrepublican Government. Look out for won-derful revelations from Mexico in coming times."

According to a missionary among the Chinese denizens of New York. "when a Chinaman has embraced Christianity, he is apt to be a faithful devotee, whether he was born in the creed of Confucianism or of Buddhism. The Chinese race is a reasoning race, an honest-Chinese race is a reasoning race, an honest-minded, shrewd race, possessing, moreover, this quality of fervor, which however, is rarely displayed in this land of their adversaries, where they seel that they can live only by sufferance. The few Christianized Chinamen to be found in New York hold that the teaching of the Gospel should be put in practice, and they try to conform their lives to it. Many of our church folks would do well to folke whe example of Christian believers like LeeYee Chu Cow, and Loo Sing. The missionary sheltes ought to send nalive Chinamen to propagate Christianity in the Celestial Empire, which if proper methods were adopted, might be brought into the fold within the next century."

The American ex-Minister to Greece Mr. Walker Fearn, who has recently been in this city, was a friend of Thomas Carlyle, and while here he regaled an acquaintance with some reminiscences of the grim philosopher. Mr. Fearn eiten took long walks with Carlyle through the streets of London in the evening, and on such occasions Carlyle would sometimes pace along for hours with his companion without ever speaking a word, and seeming to be in a mo dy or meditative frame of mind. One evening a me years ago the twain sampered thus slicatly through street after street and across square after square till at last they came to St. Paul's Cathedral, which towered ma estic in the mounight. Carlyle halted, stepned back, look dup at the artistic pile and excisimed. "Ah there was a great man! It was a great man who built that!" He resumed his walk with his American companion, but uttered never an ther word till he reached his house in Chelsea at a late hour of the night. Mr. Fearn often took long walks with Carlyle

One by one the old-time New York houses are being perverted to baser uses. One of the last to go is the old Edgar mansion on University place. An ordinary table d'hôte restaurant has been opened in the basement of this house, where once the Edgars, closely related to Gouwhere once the Edgars, closely related to Gouverneur Morris, gave their famous recentions.

"I can remember distinctly," said an old New Yorker, who stopped in passing this house the other day to shake his head at its decadence, "when I clinked glasses with Daniel Webster at a dinner in that very basement, where new all sorts of tood are being turned out by the bushel. That was a dinner at which the finus families in New York were present, and where the wines were something to be remembered."

The house had for some time been gradually divested to business purposes, but now all trace of former splender is gone.

There is much talk of the politeness of the police who are engaged in visiting the domiciles and tenements of the city for the purpose of taking the new census. Nearly all of them have displayed a demeanor worthy of their uniform, and some of them have shown that they deserve promotion as models of style. Few, indeed, are the complaints against the police census takers. Her is the tale of a tenant; "An efficer tapped at our door, and when it was opened he said, Good morning, removed his hat, and told his business. He was invited to take a chair in the parior, a ked four or five questions, recorded the answers, and in two questions recorded the answers, and in two minutes by the clock was out of the house, having given me a salutation as he went." In thus acting, the police merely obey the orders that were issued to them by Mayor Grant and the injunction that was given at Headquarters. form, and some of them have shown that they

One of our local political sages is glad that everybody can find a ticket to suit him at the November election. "Every voter in town." he says, "can take his choice this time, and he says, can take his choice this time, and choose between the candidates of the Wigwam and to the Municipal League and the liepublicans and the Socialists and the County Democracy and the Fusionesis and the County Democracy and the Fusionesis and the Central Labor Union and the Prohibitionists. Everybody has a show now, and that it or graph way, I wishthe Anarchists had put up a ficket with Johann Most at its bead, so that we might count them and see if it is worth while to get up a corner in dynamite. The start-shanged between is broad enough to first over parties more numerous than its stripes.

An example of blind and unthinking mimtery, such as most folks suppose the Chinese all ne are given to, is seen in the little tool which fish dealers use for scraping the scales on fish. The min who invented this scraper, a few years allo made it by tearing apart a horse comb and all acting one smooth blade to the handle in place of the row of toothed bindes which had formed the comb. Other is dealers saw him using his invention, and borrowed it to have others made like it. The copies were made with the rechase cormarks of the horse comb. like the original. Now the introduced is a stately and thousands are turned out, but the purposeless relics of the comb are reproduced in everyone. al ne are given to, is seen in the little tool

In all probability the neatest bit of builders with that has ever been performed in or near New York was the removal of the old Market New York was the removal of the old Market street station in Newark. To begin with the new depot was built at one side of the tracks, which were part d by the old station one lying on eithers do with the build na in the middle, when the new depot was finished a side track was ind between the main tracks, so as to end at the old building. Then the cars were run up to the structure and labo ers with picks and since a retire in soony apart and flung it out the structure. As fact as a cur was located by was dragged away, with, at last, nothing remains in the built had.

'A teleration of all the English speaking peoples of the world" is among the projects of the times in Greet Britain. A federation of of the times in Greet Britain. A inderstion of all the Governments of host in and South America, the through a Fa. American Conference, is among the proceeds began of in the tinted rates A functional to ingress is which all the control as a fall the control of the global special services and the control of the global special services and the appropriate the special services and the special speci

The trees in the old apple orchard at the o ner of Eights-fourth street and Columbus avenue are still green in these October days are in the grace plat in which they grow. The friends if he of the Ninth Avenue Lievated limited at the color of the Ninth Avenue Lievated limited at the road of the city is or on them, set the sperious may at times be heard thittee may in their bracelies or on the partial forces. They ething the many at times a partial and their green leaves. They ething from a they have grown for generations, giving rest to the cree of any way worn pedeciman who steps to take a sook at them. For if about the great of course For if about the great of course These lines would come to light.